

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 6.]

## The Virginia Appropriation.

THE Legislature of the Old Dominion has nobly responded to the appeals of the friends of colonization, with reference to the removal of the limitation of the Act, passed in March, 1850, making appropriations for the transportation of free persons of color in the State who may desire to emigrate to Liberia; which act provided that not more than \$25 should be allowed for the transportation and subsistence of applicants above the age of ten years, and \$15 for those under ten years. By the recent act, passed April 6, 1853, the sum of \$50 is appropriated for each free person of color who may emigrate, without regard to age; provided he or she was free at the time of the passage of the act; satisfactory evidence of which must be presented to the Colonization Board; for the organization of which Board, the law provides, and which was duly organized in the City of Richmond on the 2d day of May.

We highly appreciate this liberal

action of the Legislature of Virginia, the State that furnished the first President, and many other distinguished citizens, of the Republic of Liberia, as well as the Father of our own country. And we hope that, by the aid thus rendered, many other free colored persons may be enabled to emigrate to that Republic, of which they may become useful and honored citizens, and prove to the world that the assistance afforded them by their native State has not been misapplied.

The following articles, copied from the *Virginian Colonizationist*, have reference to the operations of this law. It will be perceived that the sum of \$2,400 has been promptly paid by the Colonization Board, under the authority of this law, for the transportation of forty-eight emigrants in the ship *Bansahee*; which amount will probably be increased about one-half by allowances for other emigrants by the same vessel.

*The Legislature of Virginia and the Colonization Society of Virginia.*

We have the pleasure of congratulating our readers upon the passage of a Bill more efficient in its provisions than any former act of the Legislature in favor of African Colonization. This act constitutes a Colonization Board, consisting of the first and second Auditors, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and four other competent persons to be appointed by the Governor. This Board has the capacity of suing and being sued—of receiving bequests and of administering the appropriation.

The act appropriates about \$40,000 per annum for five years, to be expended in the transportation of Negroes, *now free*, to Liberia, upon the condition that not more than \$50 is to be applied to the transportation and subsistence of each emigrant. Which sum is to be paid to the Colonization Society of Virginia, when satisfactory evidence is produced that such emigrant has been embarked for transportation, or has actually been transported to Liberia.

*The Colonization Board.*

This Board, created by the law of the 6th of April, 1853, was organized on Monday the 2d of May, in the capitol at Richmond, by the election of Col. G. W. Munford, President, and John Howard, Secretary. The Board consists of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the First and Second Auditors, Messrs. P. R. Grat-tan, Thomas H. Ellis, John O. Steger and John Howard,—men whose character and intelligence command the respect of the people. At their first meeting, they carefully considered and allowed a claim presented by the Colonization Society for the

transportation of 48 emigrants from Virginia to Liberia. A similar claim will be presented to them in a few days, for the transportation of 25 or 30 more.

A precaution to all who are concerned in getting ready free colored persons for embarkation to Liberia:

Be particular in stating the sex, age, name and place of residence of each person. The appropriation by the Legislature for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia is not applicable to those who were not *free on the 6th of April, 1853*. And no colored person is free in Virginia who was not born of free parents; or has been emancipated by will or deed of record. In every case, therefore, we must be furnished either with a copy of the register of freedom attested by the Clerk of the Court in which it is recorded, or with a copy of the will or deed, as the case may be, authenticated in like manner. Let it be remembered that those only who come within the above rule are entitled to aid from the State under the late law. The entire cost of all other emigrants must be borne by individuals or by the Colonization Society.

*The late Expedition to Liberia and the late law of Virginia.*

Among the emigrants by the Ban-shee from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 2d of May, were two large families freed by Miss B. Gordon, of Orange, and Mrs. Rice of Prince Edward. These families having been freed some time before the passage of the law allowing \$50 for the removal of each emigrant who was free at the time of its passage, were promptly paid for by the Colonization Board, out of the State appropriation, upon presentation of duly authenticated

testimony of their freedom. We have other claims to present in a few days, growing out of the late emigrations. We are glad to see the Board not only prompt in the discharge of its duties, but also careful in the examination of testimony.

### **The Disadvantages of the Free People of Color.**

VARIOUS articles have, from time to time, appeared in the Repository exhibiting the disadvantages under which the free people of color labor, in this country, in consequence of the feeling of prejudice that evidently exists, in every part of the United States, against the colored race—operating not only against the slave at the South, but also against the free colored man, at the North as well as at the South. This prejudice we believe to be wrong, radically wrong; and we would remove it, if we could, but we cannot. It is too deeply rooted—too strongly ingrafted into the social compact—to be eradicated by any influence or agency, that has yet been brought to bear upon it. And we would have it understood, that, in publishing such articles, we by no means give our sanction to the stringent measures that have been adopted by some of the States. What we have published has been inserted simply as matters of record—exhibiting the condition and prospects of the free colored people in this country—in the free as well as the slave States.

We make these explanatory remarks with special reference to the article copied in our April number on the "Negro law of Illinois."

And in answer to a correspondent, who says, "Your remarks relative to the Black law of Illinois have really pained me," we have to say, that we did not make any remarks whatever about it. We simply copied the article as it appeared in the Journal of Commerce; embracing not only the comments of the editor of that paper, but those of the editor of the Chicago Free Press, who is of the opinion that the law will not be enforced, in consequence of its "unconstitutionality;" but "will be a dead letter under any and every circumstance."

We have also, at different times, published statements of facts, and the comments of various journalists, relative to the peculiar difficulties with which the free people of color have to contend, on account of their color alone,—some of these statements from intelligent men of their own class; as, for example, that of the Rev. Dr. Pennington, in our number for March last, and the article from Frederick Douglass' Paper in our last number; both colored men, of fine talents. These we publish as illustrative of the fact that there are influences operating against the man of color, which compel him to occupy a comparatively degraded

position, in this country, whatever may be the nature of his calling, the length of his purse, or the extent of his intellectual attainments;—a tide of prejudice which he cannot stem, and which we believe it is in vain for him to attempt to stem. Hence, we advise him, for his own good, and for the good of his race, to try his fortune, and use his talents, in a

country which Providence has clearly opened to him; and in which he may "pursue the even tenor of his way," fearless of the encroachments of the proud Caucasian, or the overbearing, domineering rule of the lordly Anglo-Saxon,—and be a man among men, an honor and a blessing to the land of his fathers.

**Letter from a Young Colored Man in New York.**

ROME, N. Y. *April 26th, 1853.*

DEAR SIR:—I take a favorable opportunity to write a few lines, to ask a favor which I hope you will grant me; and that is, to favor me with the *African Repository*, within the last few years. I have taken the opportunities offered me to read the accounts of the doings of Liberia. I have always given the subject of colonization but little consideration till within the last two years. I have been a listener to the arguments of men whom I thought were more competent judges of the subject than myself; but I now perceive that it has been a blind prejudice that has caused the colored people to be blinded to their best interests. In this place, where I now live, I find that the people are much opposed to colonization, but the family with whom I am a part does hold sentiments favorable to colonization, that is to a certain extent; and I feel confident that they will think, in a little while, as I do, that colonization is the only means and the only thing calculated to raise us from our present debased condition. A great many have talked of emigrating to Canada, but I think if they had the welfare of their children in view, as they say they have, they would emigrate to Africa. I am quite young

myself, yet I think I can do more good for myself and others in Liberia, than I can by living in a country where I am not acknowledged as a citizen, for we possess only partial freedom this side of the broad Atlantic. My uncle, with whom I now live, has a family of small children that have shown great aptness to learn, and I think Liberia the best place for them and myself also. And think with the aid of the *Repository*, I can convince them of their error: for when I get to talking to them on the subject, they pay very strict attention to what I have to say, and will admit that it is the best for us all. Now I hope you will not fail to let me have any thing by which I can gain information on this subject. You may be somewhat acquainted with the family with whom I am connected; Anthony Bowen, who has been a messenger at the Patent Office for quite a number of years, is my uncle. I think I have heard him speak of you before I left Washington. I have been away from home some four or five years, and have traveled over the Northern States pretty well, and have found but a slight difference; if any thing, the prejudice is greater in the North than it is in the South. I hope you will pardon my boldness, but I feel

to be speaking the candid truth. I must now bring my letter to a close, I hope you will excuse blunders and mistakes, for this is from the pen of

a laborer that works hard for his living. With much respect, I am, dear sir, your humble and obedient servant,  
NATHANIEL BOWEN.

### Colonization Meeting at Macon, Geo.

MACON, April 22d, 1853.

On the evening of Monday the 18th inst., a public meeting in aid of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Presbyterian Church in this city, when J. GRESHAM was called to the chair, and JAMES T. NISBET appointed Secretary. The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, after invoking the Divine blessing, addressed the meeting in regard to the origin, principles and remarkable success of the Society; after which the Rev. R. L. BRECK submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the design of the American Colonization Society, (and the measures adopted for its accomplishment,) of establishing a home for the free man of color on the shores of Africa, deserves the approbation and support of the people of this nation.

*Resolved*, That as Providence, for great and wise ends, has connected us with the destiny of the black race,

we are not indifferent to any thing which ameliorates its condition, without disturbing its relation to us, and feel therefore that this Society has peculiar claims upon us, and upon the citizens of the Southern States.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five\* be appointed by the chair, to consider and adopt the most appropriate means for diffusing information on this subject, and securing aid to the Society.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for the able and instructive address to which we have listened this evening.

The following are the gentlemen appointed under the third resolution:

REV. R. L. BRECK,  
ROBERT A. SMITH, Esq.  
N. C. MUNROE, Esq.  
REV. MR. HANCOCK,  
JOHN H. ELLIS, Esq.  
J. C. PLANT, Esq.

\*Another gentleman was afterwards added to this committee.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### Philadelphia Conference and Colonization.

THE friends of African Colonization owe a tribute of gratitude to the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the noble action taken by that body during its late session at Harrisburg, in behalf of this worthy enterprise, as the great mission of humanity to the colored people of this country and of redemption to Africa.

We were present most of the session. The Conference comprises

within its ecclesiastical jurisdiction a part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the whole State of Delaware. It numbers nearly two hundred clergymen. The proceedings of the Conference were characterized with a high degree of harmony and efficiency.—The anniversary meetings were all admirably conducted, and sustained by large congregations—intelligent and eloquent speakers, and very liberal col-



lections. The pulpits of different churches in the city were opened, to be supplied by the Conference during its session. Bishop Morris presided, assisted for a few days only by Bishop Janes.

Early in the session, we were kindly invited to a seat, as a corresponding member of the Conference. The committee, appointed to consider the claims of Colonization, offered the following interesting report.

In behalf of our State Society and the cause in general, we take this method of expressing to the members of the Conference, for their Christian courtesy and fraternal co-operation, our heartfelt thanks.

#### *Report on Colonization.*

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, are of the unanimous opinion that this noble institution is worthy of the entire confidence, sympathy, and liberal support of this Conference, and of our church in general.

The philanthropic objects and fruits of Colonization, are too well known to require in this place any elaborate argument, or even detailed report, to secure the favorable regards of our people.

No benevolent enterprise connected with Christianity, thrills more powerfully the Christian's heart, or appeals more strongly and justly for liberal aid, than that which specifically contemplates the social, civil and Christian redemption of Africa, together with the present amelioration and final restoration to their fatherland, of the African race in this country.

African Colonization may be properly denominated a great and special mission. A mission of civ-

ilization and Christianity to Africa, and the African race. A mission possessing within the legitimate scope of its operations, a home and foreign department, calling into requisition the sympathy and beneficence of philanthropy and religion, whose united claim is urged upon us by every consideration of patriotism, humanity, and the love of God.

Here is presented a sanctified channel for the sympathy, practical benevolence, and moral justice of the American people, both in behalf of Africa and her exiled children among us. For ages, the toil, sweat, and blood of the African race, have contributed to the material wealth, comfort, and luxury of the Christian world. We are all their debtors; and is it asking or expecting too much, that we should now, through the openings of an all-wise Providence, respond to the urgent call of Africa, to send back her own redeemed children, enriched with the blessings of civilization and the gospel, as the only reliable instrumentality for promoting her redemption? Surely, this is a duty which devolves most religiously on the American church and people. Under the auspices of Colonization, by the hands of enlightened, enterprising, Christian colored men of the United States, civil and Christian colonies have been established, and are to be greatly extended in Africa. These colonists, by the aid of Christian benevolence, have carved out for themselves, for their children, and their race, an independent republican government, and given a civil and Christian nationality to their name, and to Africa, such as that race has never before possessed, in the written history of the world.

In this light, we behold the true and sublime genius of African Colonization, and see developed the

only appropriate medium of social power and moral sentiment, by which the institutions and blessings of civilization and the Christian religion, are to encircle and overspread that long benighted and desolate continent. From this view, also, appears more clearly our duty to the colored people among us. While we should all feel a deep and abiding interest in whatever pertains to the foreign work, the social and Christian regeneration of Africa—exterminating the slave trade—establishing schools—transporting emigrants, and praying for the efficiency, prosperity, and happiness of Liberia; we should also feel a lively interest in promoting the information and elevation of the colored people of this country, that they may have a thorough understanding of their own responsible work, to which God now calls them, and be enabled, patiently, and triumphantly, to work out the great problem of their own character and destiny, together with that of their race. Here is at least an important feature of our home work. The free colored people of the United States should receive the immediate and serious attention of every benevolent and reflecting citizen.

They, together with the educated and emancipated slave, if true to themselves, to their race, to the land of their fathers, and to the call of Providence, are to be the exponents of civil liberty and social virtue—the representatives of science, arts, literature, and legitimate commerce, as well as the apostles of Christianity to Africa. The experience and observation of over one generation, has abundantly illustrated and demonstrated the practicability, expediency, and importance, of this social and Christian philanthropy.—Your Committee, therefore, would

beg most respectfully to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we regard with increasing favor the cause of African Colonization.

2. Resolved, That we view with interest the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in its State organization, and in its own representative State in the Republic of Liberia, as among the earlier and most efficient auxiliary pioneers in this worthy cause.

3. Resolved, That in view of the wide field of usefulness, and urgent demand for intelligent and Christian colonists in the various departments of true missionary work in Africa—and in view of the numerous applications of worthy colored persons for transportation and settlement in Liberia, and the ever-limited means of the Societies—therefore, we deem the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies, every way deserving the liberal patronage of our church within these States.

4. Resolved, That we commend the missionary aspects of Colonization to the benevolent regard of our congregations; and recommend, as far as practicable, that contributions be received by the pastors in their respective charges, in aid of the Societies.

5. Resolved, That we regard with pleasure the appointment of Rev. J. Morris Pease as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and do respectfully invite him to our pulpits, and engage cordially our co-operation in furtherance of the cause.

6. Resolved, That this Report be published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and in the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

W. M. D. RYAN; W. BARNES; E. MILLER; R. H. PATTISON; J. B. AYRES; E. J. WAY—Committee.

I do certify the above to be a true copy of the Report on Colonization, adopted by the Philadelphia Conference, March 30th, 1853.

P. COOMBE, *Secretary*.

### Character of Native Africans.

THE following extracts are from a letter from Miss Hannah Moore. She had been a missionary under the American Board, among the Choctaw Indians, before going to Africa. She thinks the Africans are a more degraded people than the Indians, and much more degraded than she had expected to find them:

The Mandingoes are considered among the most warlike and savage tribes. They do not only seize and sell their own people, but parents sell their children into slavery. They are idolaters, and, I am told, cannibals. When one of them gets offended, it is not uncommon to throw a leopard's skin over him, and go in the night and kill an enemy. The chiefs and great men count much on slavery as exalting themselves, though at the expense of debasing their people.

On the way here, we called at King Tucker's residence. As we were landing, he ordered a goat to be killed, met us at the wharf, and escorted us in kingly honor to his house, giving me a seat at his side. He entered into conversation with brother Brooks, to which I listened with intense interest, as a specimen of Mandingo eloquence. The substance of it, as near as I recollect, is as follows: Brother Brooks had been making some inquiries relative to the slave trade, his participation in it, etc. To which he replied, rising from his seat, "Suppose some one take away my head wife, who brings me my living, and give me nothing in return; is that just? Shall I not resent it? Shall I not

avenge it? Thus have I been dealt with by Englishmen. Whence shall I look for redress; and where is my reward, O, men of the west, missionaries of America, for this ten thousand a year?" Brother Brooks enquired if we understood the parable. I replied, I did not. He then, with permission from the King, opened it. The head woman represented slavery, the mother of vice, which brought him in thousands a year, as a heritage for himself and household. This the colonial Government at Freetown had taken away, by inducing him to sign a pledge that he would not carry on the slave trade any more. And notwithstanding they had "given handsomely," as they thought, they had not come up to the profits he made in buying and selling his fellow men. They had as he thought given just nothing in lieu of it. The King smiled as Brother Brooks unraveled it, and confessed he had given a correct interpretation.

The Mandingoes are mostly Mohammedans and Pagans. In many of their villages we find their Pantheon, or house of gods, which it is deemed sacrilege for us to enter. Would I could exhibit the debasing and deleterious influence of such false counterfeit worship! Nearly allied to it is the worship of the false prophet. I will describe this to you, as I have seen it, for they like to be seen. At the rising and setting sun they meet in groups, according to the number of the household, or neighborhood, form a circle in some area outside the building, if it does not



rain, or, if travelling, in the open street. They bow themselves with their faces to the earth, repeat prayers in their native tongue, cross themselves, often changing their position from the standing to the sitting and kneeling posture, while they repeat passages from the Koran, and kiss their mother earth. We had an Arab visit us during their fast-moon in June. He would refuse to eat after the sun rose, till it set, and then he would be so voracious as to clear the table of every eatable, leaving even the salt and sugar dishes empty.

The people profess to believe it was left at their option whether they would suffer the lowest caste of degradation in this world, and be rewarded with happiness hereafter; or

be loaded with honors here, and be punished with the most excruciating misery in the future; and allege, they wisely choose their suffering here, and white men their honors. They ascribe that as a reason why white men are rich and learned, etc. In the future they expect to be the great, wise, and learned men; and that white men will be left to suffer bondage and indescribable misery, except such as have given presents to their chiefs. To such will be granted the honor of serving at the feet of their colored masters in heaven! Alas for the superstition of this people! Do they not need more missionaries to bring the Gospel, with its benign influences, to bear on their hearts and consciences?

#### **Fetish Worship in Western Africa.**

MOST of the adult negroes of this place, among the males, we observed had a "Fetish" of some kind or other suspended from the neck. Some of these were in the form of a crescent; others were of different shapes and materials, and generally nearly covered all over with small marine shells, which gave to them a very pretty appearance. Whenever it thundered, we noticed they always took hold of their Fetish with one or both hands, and muttered something over it, as if they were praying to some imaginary deity. If they were on board our vessels, in their canoes, or on their native soil, the same singular idolatrous worship was performed. But the smaller Fetishes are only worshipped as inferior deities. They have others of a superior order called "Grand Fetishes," whom they appeal to on great occasions. The "snake" is one of these. We saw a very large tree, which the natives

informed us was the resort of a monstrous serpent, some thirty feet in length. We should have doubted the story of the serpent, notwithstanding the assertion of the Africans, although we had tangible evidence of the tree, had not an English gentleman, who had seen this enormous snake several times with his own eyes, satisfied us of its truth. On particular occasions, we were informed, that several of the natives would resort to it in a body, when they thought their private or inferior Fetishes had not sufficient power to protect them. At such times as drought, or famine, or any other great calamity, they would go in considerable numbers, forming a kind of procession, with their rude gongs or drums beating, and when they had arrived within about twenty or thirty rods of the tree, they would suddenly halt. For a few minutes they maintain perfect silence, and then commence their

worship by beating upon their gongs with all their might with rapid strokes; while the trumpets sent forth their loudest and most lively strains. Now, songs and dances begin to the praise of this horrible living idol, or "Grand Fetish," that, even during these singular devotions, has at such times been seen with his enormous folds coiled round a limb of the tree, his head projecting some five or six feet from the wavy folds in a horizontal direction, watching for his prey. Sometimes the noise made by trumpet and drum would alarm him; and, uncoiling himself from the limb, he would reach the ground and escape to the thicknesses of the forest. When they had thus seen him escape, they would approach nearer to the tree, still continuing their songs and dances. After they had, as they thought, appeased the anger of their heathen god by these peculiar devotions, they would give more substantial evidence of their sincerity, by tying two or three goats near the resort of their "all-powerful idol," that he might satisfy his appetite at his leisure. The poor goats were not long allowed to crop the tender herbage around them, even to the extent of the tether which made these unsuspecting animals prisoners for such a dreadful sacrifice; for his snakeship had been watched by one or two English gentlemen, after the natives had retired, and he had been seen to return, coil himself around one of the limbs of the tree for a few minutes, and suddenly darting upon the prey nearest to him, inclose the harmless goat while cropping the herbage within the mazes of his slimy folds, almost instantly breaking every bone in his body, while the crushed mass of bones, sinews and flesh, soon disappeared, as it was gradually

swallowed whole by the monster reptile. In this manner, one by one of the living sacrifices left by the superstitious and idolatrous Africans were feasted upon by this heathen god, or Grand Fetish!

After gorging himself thus, this serpent was observed to have increased more than one-half in circumference, and would remain in a kind of torpid state, sometimes for two or three days, when it might have been destroyed with the greatest ease and safety. And, generally, when the natives see a large snake in this state, they destroy him for the sake of the skin, which they dispose of to European and American traders for a considerable sum; but in no case whatever would an African raise his hand against the "Grand Fetish," or a particular serpent as above described. Neither would they permit a white man to inflict the least injury upon this idol of their worship; for even among themselves the penalty of such an offence is death, and more than one European has lost his life on this coast by inadvertently killing a "Fetish snake," not knowing the peculiar superstitions of the natives for this living reptile.

They have, also, another Fetish, somewhat resembling a Chinese idol. This is in the form of a negro in a sitting posture, or rather more like squatting. It is generally made of a blackish earth or clay, placed on a sort of pedestal, and adorned with a kind of red cloth ornamented with shells. On the top of the head are lizards, snakes, etc., with red feathers in the midst. Two or three half calabashes are placed before it. One of them contains two or three earth balls. This idol is generally invoked or consulted when they commence any capital undertaking, or anything unusual.

They have also another Fetish, which is the sea. This, they seem to think, can be as auspicious to them in their various undertakings as the serpent, tree, earthen idol, or any other that they worship. Sometimes, when the weather is stormy and boisterous, they form a procession and walk toward the sea. Here, an ox, and sometimes a goat only, is killed upon the beach, where the blood is suffered to tinge the golden sands as it mingles with the waves that break in snowy foam

upon the shore. And, to complete the sacrifice, one of the priests throws a ring of pure gold as far into the sea as the strength of his arm will permit, and thus is the anger of their imaginary God or Fetish appeased. In relation to these Fetishes, as above stated, they do not apply to the natives in particular near Dix Cove, but to many of the tribes along the whole coast with whom we trafficked.—*Carnes' Journey to the Western Coast of Africa.*

#### Letter from S. B. Webster.

FROM the Toledo Blade we extract the following letter, written by a colored man, Samuel B. Webster, about 20 years of age—who emigrated from Lafayette, Ind., last autumn, in the bark Shirley—to one of his friends in Indiana. It speaks noble sentiments boldly and clearly; added to others which we include in this number, it ought to convince the incredulous.

MONROVIA, Jan. 12, 1853.

MESSRS. J. H. MORRIS AND BIRTCH:—SIRS: I embrace the present opportunity to drop a few lines to inform you that I have arrived safe at Monrovia, Liberia. I cannot give you all the particulars of my voyage, &c., as I have several letters to write at this time. But I would say to you that I am agreeably disappointed. As far as I have seen, the country has but few objections, if any.

I embarked on the barque Shirley, on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852, and cast anchor on the 6th of January, 1853, at 2 o'clock, making a passage of forty days from port to port. As to the pleasantness of the voyage, it might have been improved much. The fare was rather coarse but plenty of it.

As to the climate here, there is none to excel it; I am certain you would like it. I have been informed by the old settlers of Monrovia, that they might have never known warmer weather than we have at this time. My thermometer has not gone higher than 84° as yet. It stands this morning at 78°, and a person feels very comfortable with a thick coat on. I have been up St. Paul river as far as Caldwell, and I came to the conclusion to make it my future home. It is certainly the finest country I have ever seen. There are no parts of the Wabash, from its mouth to its head, that can in any way compare with it in beauty and fertility. I have actually seen, with my own eyes, large fields of sugar-cane, and drank of the syrup made from it; and as fine specimens of coffee as the world produces. I also saw rice, cotton, cassada, yams, chickens in abundance, and as fine, if not finer hogs than are seen running about the streets of Lafayette, and plenty of them; as fine cattle, although they are not quite as large as our two years old cattle, but make excellent beef. I have eaten several meals of entire African production.

I went up St. Paul river some nine or ten miles, and in that distance I saw some six or eight fine brick houses, one sugar mill, and a number of frame houses. After you get into the St. Paul river you will not be out of sight of houses for fifteen miles, and perhaps farther.

I took breakfast with Mr. Findley on Tuesday morning last. He and his family are all well, and doing well. He has forty acres of land on St. Paul river, and quite a number of coffee trees planted. The people here are very kind and hospitable, from the President down. This place has been awfully slandered or misrepresented. The people in Monrovia are generally contented and happy, and live in a style superior to the people in Cincinnati or Baltimore. They have every thing on the table that heart could wish or appetite crave. Some of the citizens live in fine stone and brick houses, and the houses are much better than those occupied by the colored people of the towns in the West.

The business character of Monrovia is something after the character of Lafayette, but not so extensive. It is common to realise from one to five hundred per cent. Coffee, sugar, shot, and salt pork sell readily at twenty-five cents per pound. Flour per barrel, twelve dollars; per pound, eight cents. Common bleached muslin, such as we get in the States, for six and eight cents per yard. Every other article in proportion. For two yards of shirting you can get one gallon of palm oil, which is worth in Baltimore from fifty to sixty-two and a half cents.

There is nothing more certain than a fortune to a man who invests from one hundred to two thousand dollars in the right kind of articles for this place. But when he comes here he must act for himself.

Here, as elsewhere, there are sharppers, I have been informed. There are lying in port at this time five vessels, three American, one English brig, and one French barque. A Prussian man-of-war sailed last Monday morning from this port; an English man-of-war on Tuesday last, and on Sabbath morning last the Government schooner Lark sailed to leeward.

Besides, there are several little schooners and palm oil vessels belonging to the Republic. There are sixteen vessels owned by individuals of this republic, four or five on the stocks building.

If you hear of any person coming here, tell them to make all their arrangements with the agent at Washington, not at Baltimore, for reasons I shall explain more fully hereafter.

I saw Mrs. Fry. Herself and childred are all well. Her husband, Henry Fry, died about two months since, they tell me. I also saw Mrs. Tompkins, of Madison, Ind., her daughter and son; they all say they have no desire to return to America, and the fatality of that expedition they attribute to having small-pox on board the vessel. They think their systems were impregnated with that disease when they took the fever. Answer this, and pay postage on your letters. I answer none but post-paid letters

I remain yours, &c.,  
S. B. WEBSTER.

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#### Liberia.

American ambition is compassing sea and land to extend the domain of commerce. American philanthropy is contemplating a crusade

against the world to extend the area of freedom. There are nearer and more accessible points of labor in both departments of national and personal benevolence than Japan or Hungary. That field is Africa—the point of most hopeful interest is Liberia. Here is a more promising field for profit and philanthropy than in those far-off regions to which our eyes have been turned. If we would break the rod of oppression, if we would swell the tide of trade, it can be done short of a war with the Holy Alliance or the Emperor of Japan. Our citizens are not fully aware of the rapid increase of products in that limited portion of the African continent to which we have access. In 1835, less than fifty bushels of ground-nuts were exported from the Gambia river: In 1851, it amounted to 39,000 tons! This gross amount is produced near the coast—indeed on it, within two or three miles of the sea. There are other kinds of oil in the interior to be extracted from trees, whenever the river shall be traversed by steam.

The above quantity, although limited to so small a strip of coast, is by no means inconsiderable. The total hog products of the United States will exceed this by a small per cent. only.

Such has been the increase, and this is the only object of introducing these figures, of the commerce of that country.

Here are only two articles; of its

varied temperate and tropical fruits we need not speak. Liberia has claims on us of a different and higher nature than those of a profitable commerce. She sustains to our country the relation of a colony; she looks to us with the expectation of a child to a parent. Planted by our care, fostered by our protection, sustained by our resources, she is part and parcel with us. Her institutions, laws and model of Government have been borrowed from us. It seems unnatural to withhold the acknowledgment of her independence. Prussia, France and England have already discharged this national courtesy.

The field opening to missionary labor through this gateway is immense—it is a world of itself. Imagine the mighty rivers of that Continent visited by steamers—its plains occupied by peaceful industry—its hills and valleys echoing the glad tidings of the gospel. Let the kingdom of the Prince of Peace be established where only civil war has reigned from time unknown, and how will the desolate place rejoice! When Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God, the civilized world will but receive good for evil. Neglected, abused Africa will pay, in commercial advantages, an hundred fold for the wrongs she has for ages suffered. Then will she heap coals of fire on the christian world, while

Afric's sunny fountains

Roll down their golden sands.

Christian Missionary.

#### Further from Liberia.

THE Commercial Advertiser contains the following extracts of letters brought by the Shirley, at Baltimore, from Liberia. The first is from President Roberts, dated—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONROVIA, March 14. 1853.  
MY DEAR SIR:—I am just in time to send you a line by the Shirley, to inform you of our safe return



to this place, after an absence of eight days—having pretty satisfactorily accomplished the object of our visit to Little Cape Mount, and happily without the necessity of using military force. By some little management we succeeded in getting our hands on Boombo, and have him now in custody, with some fifty of his followers. To-day was appointed for all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah, and Dey countries to assemble and assist the Government in the investigation of Boombo's conduct; and in the adjustment and termination of the disputes and difficulties which have so long distracted that district, and to effectually restore peace, confidence and security in the country. When these difficulties shall have been adjusted and settled—and the present prospects are most favorable to the end—I think our troubles with the natives will have ended. They are now convinced on all sides of the ability of the Government to maintain its authority, and to punish any who may be disposed to violate these engagements.

I have your favor of the 31st January last, by the schooner Corsair, which vessel arrived here late Saturday afternoon, after a quick passage of thirty days. I am gratified to learn that you had an exceedingly interesting annual meeting at Washington; and that the cause of Colonization seems every year to be growing into favor in the United States.

The election of the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, as President of the Parent Society, seems to give, as far as I can learn, general satisfaction among the friends of colonization in the United States; and I am gratified to notice that you have again secured the services of our good friend, the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

I have not time to write you now as fully as I could wish, in regard to your suggestion respecting a joint stock company, in N. York, to commence a regular trade with Liberia—but will give my opinion shortly.

I saw the Rev. Mr. Wilson, this morning, and mentioned to him your request that the pupils and teachers of the Bloomfield and Beveredge funds send *regular reports through your office*, which, he says, shall be attended to.

I have seen Captain Lynch, and made a short excursion with him up the St. Paul River. He is equally pleased with the country, and I think has made up his mind to strike out into the interior from Millsburg. He is now on his way to the United States, via England, to make arrangements, I believe, to return to the coast in a few months to commence his explorations.

We have no news here of importance. Our affairs are progressing quietly as usual; and improvements rapidly going forward. There is a good day coming for Africa. With kind regards and esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

*Extract from a letter from General Lewis, written on the 10th March.*

Boombo is here in custody, and it is hoped that George Cain, of Grand Cape Mount, will be here also.

Our towns and villages are finely improving. A general spirit of industry is at work throughout the land. Agriculture is claiming the first attention, and I assure you it is being carried out, in several instances, on a very respectable scale.

The following is from Mr. J. M.

Richardson, who recently left this city for Liberia:

**NEW YORK SETTLEMENT,  
St. Paul River, March 10.**

I am very much pleased with this country. Everything looks flourishing; everybody appears happy. I have visited a number of farms, and it is refreshing to see such crops of coffee, sugar-cane, cassada, sweet potatoes and other articles. I have conversed with a great number of persons, and invariably put the question, "Do you want to return?" I have not received a single affirmative reply. I cannot conceive why they should. I know of nothing that could induce me to return to the United States to reside.

I live under a free and independent government—a government acknowledged by the great powers of Europe.

Like my neighbors, I am obliged to fight the battles of my country,

and assist in administering her laws. What then could be set before me as an inducement for me to return to America?

The New York settlement is beautifully located, sixteen miles from Monrovia, and two from Millsburgh. We found four houses finished, beside the store house, and three more in progress.

We think Mr. Caldwell (the New York agent) has done wonders, when we consider that he commenced just before the rains, and had to work during that season, which is not customary here. We find cassada growing, and about a thousand coffee trees.

We have lost one of our company by fever; the rest are in good health on their lands, and hard at work. The young man who died was James Brown, from Philadelphia.

I keep a store here, and my goods are just the right sort. I have done a splendid business this season.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

**Letters from Liberia.**

We present several letters received from Liberia, via England. W. H. Taylor is known to many of our city residents as a worthy man; and Charles Deputie was respected and esteemed by the citizens of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania. The friends of both will be pleased to learn of their safe arrival in Liberia, and their finding every thing there to realize their most sanguine expectations.

**EDINA, June 6th, 1852.**

DEAR SIR:—I am well, and hope you are the same. I arrived safe after a passage of thirty-seven days from the capes. I am happy to inform you that, instead of being received in Baltimore in chains, as

I was told I would be, I was received very hospitably. I am certainly grateful to the Society for sending me to Africa. I am perfectly satisfied with the change, only that I had not started in 1842 instead of '52. Here I stand erect and free, upon the soil of my ancestors, and can truly say to all of my race, You that would be free, Africa is your home, and the only home where he that is tinctured with African blood can enjoy liberty. This alone of him that loves liberty, for it is liberty alone that makes life dear. He does not live at all who lives to fear. Please say to any that may come to your office, that I say, come to Africa, and assist us in raising a light that may never go out. En-

terprise is what we want to make this country and people equal with any on the face of the globe. Should any of the people of Camden county, New Jersey, come to you for information, show them this letter; tell them that I say there is land enough, and provision enough, by industry, for every enterprising colored man in the United States. I find in Edina a fine soil, that will raise any thing that a tropical country will produce. A fine healthy-looking people, that are kind and benevolent—who receive the emigrants with the greatest kindness, and welcome them to the land of liberty.

Should Charles S. Miller or Benjamin Griffin come to your office, please encourage them all you can; and show them this letter, and tell them to come over and help to fight the battles of the Lord against the mighty. I stop writing to eat my palm nuts, which are very delicious when roasted; the stone of the nut tastes just like the cocoa-nut. I add no more at present, but when I see more I will add more.

I remain yours, &c.,

WM. H. TAYLOR.

MONROVIA, Jan. 10th, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND:—Through a kind Providence we landed here on the 6th instant, in forty days from Baltimore. All well. I went ashore, and met for the first time in my life on the same platform with all men, and the finest people in the world. I never met with more kindness in my life, and every attention is paid to visitors. On Sabbath day there were seven flags flying in the harbor. I attended the Methodist Sabbath-school, and found it interesting, was invited to address it, and made some remarks. There were 75 scholars in the school. I have been

up the St. Paul's River. It is the finest country in the world. Mr. Blackledge's sugar farm is splendid. Dined with Mr. Russell, Senator of New-Virginia, and think his land somewhat better than some of the rest. The river is sixty feet deep. Every thing is getting along well, and all that is wanted is industrious men and good mechanics. I would say to my friends, that every thing that I have seen surpasses my expectations. Should I be spared to return, you shall see some articles that I intend bringing with me. I wish you would try to make some arrangement with the Society to let me off with a free passage home, as I want to labor for the cause, and my means will be far run by the time I get to Philadelphia. Brother Williams intends doing all he can for the cause. We intend to go into the coffee business. Our object is to get 500 acres of land in one plot, and have it settled by none but respectable people from Pennsylvania; and I think that if you could send some from Philadelphia it would have a good effect.

President Roberts is nominated for President again; Judge Benedict is his opponent.

Time will not permit me to write for publication, but you can make some remarks from this letter.

Now, in conclusion, on my return from Cape Palmas I intend taking up my land; return home to be ready by fall; come back with such of my friends as will come. I want them to come, and those who will not come must remain, for this is our home. I have had very good health since I saw you. I am *eight pounds* heavier than when I left home.

Respectfully yours, in the cause of liberty,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

P. S.--The immigrants by the bark Linda Stewart are all well, and almost all have settled at Millsburg.

BUCHANAN, *July 2d*, 1853.

**MOST RESPECTED SIR:**—Liberia is destined to be the glory, the home, and the resting-place for all the dark race. Then let them come home and rove abroad no longer, and that the chains of all who will or could come and will not, may be made ten-fold faster, because here they can come and be free. I mean my brethren of color. There has been no disturbance with the Republic by natives.

I believe the American Coloniza-

tion Society is doing more now to alleviate the condition of the colored race than ever; for I do not know when I have seen as good-looking a set of people as came out in the Ralph Cross and by the Morgan Dix.

I sent you a small box of coffee of my own raising, which I hope you may have got before this time. Our Sunday-school is doing tolerably well, and wishes to be remembered to you and their friends in America.

Excuse my blunders. I think I said to you before, that I have not had a day's schooling in my life.

Yours, in truth, D. A. MADISON.

#### Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONROVIA, *March 12th*, 1853.

**DEAR SIR:**—I am just in time for the Shirley; and I hasten to drop you a line to inform you of our return to this place; having pretty satisfactorily accomplished the object of our visit to Little Cape Mount, and happily without the necessity of using military force. By a great deal of parlying and a little management, we succeeded in getting our hands on the principal offender, Boombo, and have him now in custody, with some fifty of his followers. Monday next, the 14th instant, all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah, and Dey territories, are to assemble here, to assist the Government in

the investigation of Boombo's conduct, and in the adjustment and effectual termination of the disputes and difficulties subsisting between the tribes of those districts; and to restore peace and security in the country. When these difficulties shall have been adjusted and settled, (and the prospects were never more favorable than now,) I think our troubles with the natives will be at an end. They are now, on all sides, fully convinced of the ability of the Government to maintain its authority, and to punish them for any violation of their engagements with it.

Very truly, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLean.

#### Extract from the recent message of Gov. Seymour, of Conn.

"The cause of African Colonization, to which I adverted on a former occasion, continues to receive encouragement wherever its claims to the public consideration are made known. Divested of any thing like a sectional character, and presenting a ground for christian philanthropy as broad as the fields of its labors, it appeals not only to individuals but States. The justice of

the cause is conceded; the practicability of the great and beneficial work proposed to be done, is no longer a matter of serious anxiety or distrust. The countenance and support of public bodies, where the sentiments of the community are alternately collected and diffused, is what is wanted at this time to give moral force and power to a project of vast importance to the civilized world."

## List of Emigrants

By the Ship *Banshee*, Capt. Wilson, from Baltimore, April 25, and Norfolk, April 30, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Lee, Mass.</i>						
1	Moses H. Jackson,	39	read & write	Baptist,	free,	Barber.
2	Henrietta " wife,	28		do.	do.	
3	Moses H. " Jr., son,	12			do.	
4	William H. " "	8			do.	
5	Sarah Jane " dtr.,	7			do.	
6	Charlotte Ann " "	5			do.	
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>						
7	Alexander H. L. Roby,	22	good,	Episcopal,	do.	Apothecary.
<i>Harrisburg, Pa.</i>						
8	Thomas M. Chester,	20	good,		do.	Teacher.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>						
9	Charles Johnson,	18	good,		do.	
10	William Cage	56	do.		do.	
<i>Gloucester Co., Va.</i>						
11	William Smart,	55			slave,	Emancipated by will of
12	George "	28			do.	William Smart.
13	Violet "	21			do.	do.
14	John "	6 mos.			do.	do.
15	William "	14			do.	do.
16	Charles "	12			do.	do.
17	Mary "	10			do.	do.
18	Catharine "	9			do.	do.
19	Robert "	6			do.	do.
20	Edy "	50			do.	do.
21	Frank "	30			do.	do.
22	Joseph "	26			do.	do.
23	Maria "	23			do.	do.
24	Jack Cary "	50			do.	do.
25	Nelson "	30			do.	do.
26	Charity "	50			do.	do.
<i>Prince Edward Co., Va.</i>						
27	William Deans,	35			do.	Pur. by friends in N. Y.
28	Amy "	26	read & write		do.	Em. by Mrs. Anne S.
29	Henry Black,	28	read,		do.	Rice.
30	Isaac "	25			do.	do.
31	John "	23			do.	do.
32	Edwin Deans,	12	read,		do.	do.
33	David "	9			do.	do.
34	Milley "	7	read,		do.	do.
35	John "	5			do.	do.
36	Henry "	3			do.	do.
37	Isaac "	2			do.	do.
38	Nancy "	1			do.	do.



No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Louisa Co., Va.</i>						
39	Edward Rayland,	54			slave,	Emancipated by will of William Rayland.
<i>Orange Co., Va.</i>						
40	Grace Gordon,	53			do.	Em. by will of Miss Betsy Gordon.
41	Milly "	31			do.	
42	Maria "	33			do.	
43	Clara "	28			do.	
44	Isabella "	26			do.	
45	William "	24			do.	
46	Cyrus "	20			do.	
47	Wister "	17			do.	
48	Jupiter "	14			do.	
49	Peter "	10			do.	
50	Martha "	62			do.	
51	Little G. "	23			do.	
52	Louisa "	15			do.	
53	James "	12			do.	
54	Beverly "	10			do.	
55	Saywood "	5			do.	
56	Churchill "	17			do.	
57	Harriet "	14			do.	
58	Margaret "	12			do.	
59	Martha "	10			do.	
60	George "	7			do.	
61	Nancy "	5			do.	
62	Richard "	3			do.	
63	Isabela "	10			do.	
64	Walker "	5			do.	
65	Ann "	3			do.	
66	Philip "	1			do.	
67	Henry "	47			do.	
68	Jane "	3			do.	
69	Lucy "	2			do.	
70	Mary "	1			do.	
71	Edie "	100			do.	
72	Mary J. "	14			do.	
73	Lucy Ann "	2 mos.			do.	
74	William "	3 mos.			do.	
75	George "	2 mos.			do.	
76	George McGwin,	28			do.	Pur. by friends in Phila.
<i>Madison County, Va.</i>						
77	Cyrus Taylor,	58			do.	Em. by Mrs. E. Lovell.
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
78	David Wiles,	29	read & write	Methodist,	free,	Butcher.
79	Martha " wife,	25		do.	do.	
80	Henry Cooper,	26	read & write	do.	slave,	Purch'd by his father.
81	Eliza " wife,	20			free,	
82	Celia A. " dtr.,	3			do.	
83	Jesse R. " son,	8 mos.			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
84	William Boswell,	36		Baptist,	free,	
85	Rachael " wife,	27		do.	do.	
86	Mary E. " dtr.,	10			do.	
87	Jesse H. " son,	8			do.	
88	Sarah F. " dtr.,	4			do.	
89	William B. " son,	3 mos.			do.	
90	Isaac Truss,	65		Methodist,	do.	Carpenter.
91	Nancy Faulk,	25		do.	do.	
<i>Pasquotank Co., N. C.</i>						
92	Edward McDonald,	69		do.	slave,	Purchased himself.
93	Pleasant " wife,	65		do.	do.	Pur. by her husband.
<i>Bladen Co., N. C.</i>						
94	Samuel Andres,	44	read,	do.	do.	Emancipated by will of
95	Lucy " "	40		do.	do.	Dr. Wm. S. Andres.
96	Edward " "	36	read,	do.	do.	do.
97	John " "	25			do.	do.
98	Ninus " "	23			do.	do.
99	Sarah " "	22			do.	do.
100	Phebe " "	21			do.	do.
101	William " "	20			do.	do.
102	Nelly " "	16			do.	do.
103	Dublin " "	14			do.	do.
104	Laura " "	12			do.	do.
105	Julia Ann " "	8			do.	do.
106	Agnes " "	5			do.	do.
107	Wesley " "	4			do.	do.
108	Henry " "	3			do.	do.
109	William H. " "	1			do.	do.
110	Robetta " "	3 mos.			do.	do.
<i>Raleigh, N. C.</i>						
111	Wyatt Copeland,	33	read,	Methodist,	free,	Blacksmith.
112	Maria " wife,	25	do.	do.	do.	
113	Isaiah C. " son,	7	do.		do.	
114	Perebee S. " dtr.,	5			do.	
115	Abigail E. " " "	4			do.	
116	Matthew A. " son,	1			do.	
117	Thomas Rowe,	33	read & write		do.	Bricklayer.
118	Eliza " wife,	33	do.		do.	
119	Wm. H. " son,	10	do.		do.	
120	Susan " dtr.,	7	read,		do.	
121	Jesse Dunson,	33			do.	Blacksmith.
122	Margaret " wife,	31	read,		do.	
123	Mary " dtr.,	14	read & write		do.	
124	George " son,	11	read,		do.	
125	Monroe " " "	9			do.	
126	Marg't A. " dtr.,	8			do.	
127	Nancy A. " " "	6			do.	
128	Thomas " son,	4			do.	
129	Elias " " "	1			do.	
130	Celia Dunson,	11			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
131	Gaston Killian,	25	read & write		free,	Printer.
132	Sarah " wife,	22			do.	
133	Thos. G. " son,	1			do.	
134	Jesse A. Bass,	23	read,		do.	Bricklayer.
135	Mary " wife,	18			do.	
136	Wake Mitchell,	10			do.	
<i>Guilford Co., N. C.</i>						
137	Daniel Rhodes,	30	read,	Methodist,	slave,	Emancipated by will of
138	Eps. Rhodes,	40			do.	Parmela Rhodes.
139	Mary " wife,	25			do.	
140	Ellen " dtr.,	8			do.	
141	Donnell, " son,	6			do.	
142	Mary A. " dtr.,	3			do.	
143	James Hatrick,	60	read,	Pres.,	slave,	Emancipated by heirs of Robert Hatrick.
<i>Circleville, O.</i>						
144	Thomas J. Merrett,	34	read & write	Methodist,	free,	Barber.
145	William H. Merrett,	14	do.		do.	
<i>Jackson Co., Ind.</i>						
146	Elvin Ash,	44		Methodist,	do.	
147	Lucinda Ash, wife,	45		do.	do.	
148	Josephine, " dtr.,	10			do.	
149	Gabriel " son,	8			do.	
150	Nice " dtr.,	4			do.	
151	Nancy J. " dtr.,	2			do.	
<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>						
152	William Ferguson,	45	read & write	Pres.,	slave,	Emancipated by will of Rev. Andrew Todd.
153	Jane " wife,	33	read,	do.	do.	Redeemed by her husb'd
154	Jane M. " dtr.,	10	do.		do.	" by her father.
155	Dennis C. " son,	8	spell,		do.	" "
156	William Smith,	31	good,		do.	Purchased himself.
<i>Choctaw Nation.</i>						
157	Simon Harrison,	50	read,	Pres.,	do.	Pur. by friends in New York and Choctaw Nation.
158	Nice " wife,	40			do.	do.
159	Daniel " son,	11			do.	do.
160	Matthew " " 9				do.	do.
161	Martha " dtr.,	6			do.	do.

## Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.  
 DEAR SIR:—The detention of the Shirley till to-day affords me an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of January 27th per schooner Corsair, which vessel arrived here late Saturday afternoon.

I regret very much the mortality among the emigrants by the Zebra. I trust none have died since the date of your letter; and that shortly we may expect the vessel here, with the remainder in good health.

I am gratified to learn that your late annual meeting was one of great interest, and that the cause of colonization is daily gaining favor in the U. S. I have Mr. Everett's speech before the Society, but as yet have not had time to read it. At a glance, I take it to be a noble effort.

I have not received any letter from Gov. Wright, of Indiana, respecting the purchase of territory, for a colony from that State; nor have I seen the law of the State making the appropriation. I have therefore no

idea of their plans, further than what you have stated.

I am glad to notice that you propose to send us what you can by the spring expedition, to replace the goods lost in the Ralph Cross. I assure you our necessities at the present time are exceedingly pressing; and any aid you can send us will be most thankfully received.

Very truly, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain.

We have a lengthy and very interesting letter from President Roberts of a prior date to the foregoing, which will appear in the next number of the Repository.—ED.

#### Late Intelligence from Liberia.

By the arrival of the Bark Shirley at Baltimore on the 10th ult., (May,) we have advices from Liberia to the middle of March. All of our correspondents write encouragingly of the condition and prospects of affairs in general. The extracts we give from the Liberia Herald contain the principal items of news, and present a comprehensive view of matters and things in the different counties in Liberia.

The expedition to Little Cape Mount resulted in the seizure of the belligerent and troublesome native chief, Boombo, who, with about fifty of his followers, was brought to Monrovia, where all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah and Dey tribes were to assemble on the 14th March, to assist the Government in the investigation of Boombo's conduct; which conference we hope will result in the permanent establishment of peace among the natives, with whom disturbances have recently existed, and in the full recognition of the authority, and the full appreciation of the

power and determination of the Liberian Government to settle all disputes and difficulties among the contiguous native tribes.

Of the emigrants sent out in the Barques Joseph Maxwell, Linda Stewart and Shirley, in November last, 323 in all, 15 had died, namely, *Hannah Pedafor*, aged 60, from Raleigh, N. C., *Mary E. Wilson*, aged 17, and *Ann Copeland*, aged 27, from Norfolk, Va., *Peter Jacobs*, aged 40, from Lancaster District, S. C., *Paty Boon*, aged 55, from Chapel Hill, N. C., *William Johnson*, aged 34, *Mary Johnson*, aged 26; *William Wright*, aged 65, *Robin Waddel*, aged 90, *Paty Waddel*, aged 75, *William Young*, aged 8, *Andrew Young*, aged 6, *Thomas Young*, aged 2, *Elbert James*, aged 2, and *Sarah Hagan*, aged 6 months, all from Fayetteville, N. C. Of these, it will be perceived that four were over sixty years old, and five were children of eight years and under. Old Uncle Robin and his wife were permitted to go in consequence of their urgent desire to see the

land of their fathers before they should die. William Wright was in very feeble health, and was allowed to go only in consequence of his irresistible appeal for the privilege of accompanying his acquaintances. William Johnson was also in delicate health when he left this country. Ann Copeland was a victim of consumption when she emigrated. Mary E. Wilson died in childbed. Facts such as these, and other imaginable circumstances, should be taken into consideration, in estimating the probabilities of living in Liberia. And in view of the large number of emigrants sent in those three vessels, and the unfavorable physical condition of some of them, we think the mortality during the first two and a half months, as above reported, is by no means discouraging to persons who may contemplate emigrating to that country.

Of the 37 emigrants by the brig Oriole which sailed from New York on the 4th October last, only one had died, a youth from Philadelphia, named *James Brown*, aged about eighteen years.

[Items from the *Liberia Herald*.]

Notwithstanding, that our affairs at one time within the past year presented rather an unfavorable aspect, especially our relations with England, it is a matter now of congratulation that the present prospects of Liberia are of the most encouraging character. Our difficulties with England have been happily adjusted, and from her Majesty's Ministers, our Government continues to receive assurances of the most friendly nature. The French Government also professes the most friendly esteem for our growing State; and we are authorized in saying, that it will in a substantial way show its interest for our Government. Through His Excellency, the Prussian minister at the Court of St. James, President Roberts was assured, that the Prussian Government took great interest in the growth and prosperity of Liberia; and we are happy to record the arrival of a Prussian frigate, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schroder. The Commodore takes a lively interest in all that he sees—is very communicative, and is engaged in procuring information as to the resources, commercial and agricultural, of the Re-

public. The chiefs of the several Departments of Government will be directed to facilitate the Commodore's wishes.

*Emigrants.*—The Bark "Joseph Maxwell," Ferrell master, arrived on the 1st inst., with 150 emigrants from Wilmington, N. C., and the "Linda Stewart," Lawton master, on the 3d inst., with 176 emigrants from Baltimore and Norfolk. We hear from all quarters that the people composing these two companies are good looking, and from appearances are capable of doing much towards increasing the number of agriculturists. Many of them are well provided. Indeed some of them have considerable property, and if they use ordinary caution, will in a few years be comparatively wealthy. We say let emigrants come as fast as they can be induced to do so; we have a goodly heritage, and the people of Liberia are willing and anxious to share it with their brethren in other lands. We ask them, why do they not come? and assist in raising up a powerful nation of their race. Every facility will be afforded them by our Government to carry out every honorable measure. We re-iterate our call to our brethren in the United States of America, to leave that land which denies them the enjoyment of those privileges which the God of nature intended them to enjoy, and come to their Father land. The people of Liberia will extend to them a hearty welcome.—*January 5.*

*Exploration.*—We have received much interesting information from the United States, by the late arrivals, but we cannot now make copious extracts. That which seems to attract our attention mostly, is the dispatch of Captain Lynch, of the Dead Sea Expedition, to Liberia, by the Government of the United States, to make exploration of the coast. "Captain Lynch left the United States for England on the 6th November, thence to come by the first steamer to Liberia, to take one of the United States vessels and make a preparatory exploration of the coast, and lay plans for one grand exploration of the western part of Africa." It is hoped by the friends of Liberia in America that the Government and people of Liberia will do all in their power to further the objects of the expedition. All know how very desirable it is to have a thorough survey and history made of all the rivers, minerals, products, climate, soil, inhabitants, birds, beasts, mountains and valleys, around and adjacent to Liberia. Now we have the hope of seeing this accomplished, and the counsel and co-op-



ration of Liberia is very important. We feel quite certain that Captain Lynch, who is daily expected, will be kindly received by the Government and people of Liberia.

**Recognition.**—The President has received from His Excellency the Belgium minister near the Court of St. James, a dispatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, by His Majesty the King of Belgium.—*Jan. 19.*

**Leeward Counties.**—We have full advices from our leeward counties, and it is gratifying to know that peace prevails and that the cultivation of the soil is claiming a considerable portion of the time and funds of the people. In Grand Bassa, the Saw Mill is in full operation, and is capable of supplying orders for any amount of lumber. The stockholders assure the citizens of this county that they will supply them with any description of lumber at reasonable prices. Lumber is greatly in demand here, and if our friends in Grand Bassa will fall on some plan to get lumber here, they will find a ready market for almost any quantity. The Cove is now firmly settled, and the people residing there are under no apprehensions of an attack from Fishmen or others. It is well fortified, and capable of being defended from the assaults of any number of savages. Agriculture is becoming to be the principal ambition of at least a majority of the people in that county, and the merchants and traders are doing a good business. Owing to the commencement of the farming season, trade is not as brisk now in any part of Liberia as it was a few weeks since. In Sinoe, there is a Saw Mill in successful operation, and the people are industrious and contented. In the settlements in the farming districts an idle man, we are informed, is not to be seen. A gentleman of this city has just returned from a visit to that county; he visited every part of it, and we are assured by him that though he had heard that considerable improvements had been made within the last four years, he was agreeably surprised to find that the improvements are on a more enlarged scale than he had any reason to expect. He is decidedly of opinion from all he saw, that more attention is paid there to the clearing of farm lands than in any other part of Liberia—and that there appeared more system in their agricultural arrangements.—*February 2.*

**Proclamation.**—Whereas, Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. of London, contractors with

Her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish laborers from the African Coast, for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate:—And whereas, the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the Chiefs and principal men of the country;—which offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves, during the prevalence of the Slave Trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted;—And, whereas, certain refractory Chiefs are reported to have engaged with Agents of said Company, to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursion:—And whereas, complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians: Therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this Proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying, or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigrants be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports, will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law, in in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: And of the Republic the fifth.

(L. S.)

J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President,

H. TEAGE,

Secretary of State.

THE IMMIGRANTS are getting on through their acclimation finely. Those by the "Oriole," from New York—excepting a very few cases—had but a slight attack, and they are now well, and attending to their several occupations.

BOOMBO of little Cape Mount—of whose repeated depredations we have so fre-

quently referred to—in violation of his solemn engagements with this Government, upon certain Golah and other chiefs, residing in said Little Cape Mount Country, and under the acknowledged protection of this Government, have for some months past, been a source of deep solicitude to the government, and of great annoyance and suffering to the subjects of his spoliation. Boombo has surprised the towns and villages of the chiefs, captured and murdered many of the inhabitants, and carried off hundreds of others to be held as slaves. Every means that could be suggested, has been resorted to, in the hope of putting an end to these predatory attacks, and of awarding justice to the injured parties—but without success. Indeed the forbearance of the government to use military force, seems to have emboldened Boombo and his marauding followers, to other and more atrocious acts of violence.

Intelligence has reached the government that Boombo is now extending his depredations into the Dey country, burning villages, and murdering the inhabitants; and a few days since robbed several factories, owned by merchants of this place, established in that section. To afford protection to these inoffensive Golahs and Deys, to which the government is pledged, to secure the lives and property of traders in that country, to put an end to these aggressions, punish the aggressors, and maintain the authority of the government and majesty of the laws, but one alternative remains, and no time should be lost in carrying it into effect.

The Legislature at its last session, anticipating from the state of things then existing in the Little and Grand Cape Mount Countries, authorized the employment of military force, to settle and restore peace to the country; and we are fully justified in stating that the government will at once adopt rigorous measures to punish Boombo and his marauding chiefs.—*February 16th.*

*The Military Expedition.*—We have on several occasions made reference to the unwarrantable conduct of Boombo in persisting to carry on his predatory wars in the Little Cape Mount territory, upon chiefs at peace, and in alliance with our government, in direct violation of his solemn treaty stipulations. At first Boombo confined his attacks to the towns of Dwarloo-Beh; and though every measure of a pacific character has been resorted to to induce him to cease his depredations, he has continued to carry them on with a recklessness truly astonishing. Indeed such

has been the perverseness of this chieftain's conduct, that not satisfied in laying waste with fire and sword, the towns and villages in the Little Cape Mount country, but he has actually crossed the Little Cape Mount river, attacked and destroyed several of the towns of the inoffensive Deys, murdered numbers of unsuspicious inhabitants, and carried off hundreds into captivity; even this did not content him, he destroyed several of the factories of our merchants, and the loss in merchandize is very considerable. It is said that Prince George Cain of Grand Cape Mount is deeply implicated with Boombo, but we have no idea of the nature and extent of the connection.

The Executive in December last, called the attention of the Legislature to the conduct of Boombo, the subject had the consideration of that body, and the result was an act authorizing the President to employ military force to quell the disturbances in the Little Cape Mount territory, and making suitable appropriation for the purpose. President Roberts immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature sent a messenger to Boombo, reminding him of the conditions of the treaty then subsisting between him and our government, and ordered him to discontinue his depredations, and lay the subject of his complaints before him; so intent has been the government to restore peace to the country, that for nearly three months, at considerable expenditure of money, it has been trying to convince Boombo of his wrong doings, and to influence him to restore peace—all the pacific intentions of the government have proved unavailing. President Roberts determined at last to bring matters to an issue; and to this end he ordered Geo. Cain to meet him at Little Cape Mount, with Boombo and his other allies, and the first of March was named for the meeting. On that morning the President left here with two hundred armed men, and the same day it is probable he was at the place. It is not expected that a necessity will exist for any fighting, still it is well to be prepared for any emergency. In a day or two we expect to receive intelligence from him.—*March 2d.*

Chevalier Niteroi, the Brazilian Charge de Affaires to this Government, left here last evening in the U. S. Ship John Adams, for St. Vincent, where he expects to take passage in one of the steamers for Rio de Janerio, South America.—*Mar. 2d.*

*Our Trade.*—It will give some idea of the rapid increase of our trade, when it is known that at least sixty thousand dollars

of merchandize have been sold in our city within the last three months, it must also be borne in mind, that very nearly half of these three months have been of the dull season, the time appropriated for the clearing of lands for farming purposes. It may be safely calculated, that to meet the demands of the trade of our city for the next ten months, there will be required nearly half a million of dollars of merchandise. It is astonishing how greatly the demand for goods of almost every description increases, and if we count the supply required in other parts of Liberia, the supply must be increased about eight hundred thousand dollars. There is not to our knowledge any permanent arrangement in existence, for the supply of this large amount of foreign goods. Must the larger portion of the profits of this great trade go into the pockets of foreign merchants? This ought not to be so, though we cannot see how it is to be avoided for this year at least. It is true that a company of our merchants, have entered into arrangements for quantities of goods from America and England, but we are clearly of opinion, unless their plans are placed on a far more extended scale, they will do but little towards the accomplishment of the purposes which gave rise to the formation of the company.

We have thrown out these remarks for the benefit of our merchants and traders, and they should give some heed to them. Who more than they should receive the advantages of the trade of Liberia?—  
*March 2d.*

*British Consul.*—Arrived on the 21st ult., per Mail Steamer "Faith," John George Cope Lewis Newnham, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's consul to this Republic, with power to appoint Vice consuls in his consulate; and in this capacity he was, on the 26th inst., received, and acknowledged by his Excellency the President.—  
*March 2d.*

Boyer of Trade Town, is now, more than ever, reaping the bitter fruits of his rebellion. None of the chiefs in any part of the Bassa Country sympathise with him. The fact is, all along they have dreaded him, and now as he is very much weakened, they make no secret of the enmity which they always had for him. We learn that hundreds of his warriors have abandoned him, and pledged themselves to Joe West of New Cesters, and James Flor at Trade Town. But Boyer's present position is a very unenviable one; from being the most wealthy and powerful chief

in all the Bassa Country, he has become the most weak and despised. In a conversation which he had with a foreigner, an Englishman, a few weeks back, he acknowledged that his rebellion to the Government, was decidedly wrong—that he was influenced to the course he took by others; and that he was willing to make any concession the Government might require of him. "Grando," he said, was one of the leading persons in bringing him into collision with the Liberian Government, but that he was no longer in his power, but that he had absconded, and succeeded in reaching a place of safety, and in consequence he could not apprehend him. Boyer should not forget, that it is known, that Grando left Trade Town with his consent—this fact, if need be, can be well established, and according to our notion of things, he should be held accountable.

From all the information we can gather a larger quantity of Palm oil has been collected and carried from Liberia within the past six months than in any one year before. Eleven barks and brigs have been loaded, and there are two vessels now collecting cargoes—they will be filled in a couple of months. The oil trade is steadily on the increase, and if our market is kept well supplied with goods, our enterprising merchants cannot help doing a profitable business. It is true, as things now are, nearly all the profits of this large trade go in the pockets of foreigners; but we hope that the contemplated arrangements of our merchants will so equalize matters as to assure to them a moiety of the profits. It is full time that we make the attempt to supply our own market from abroad. Hitherto all our labor has gone to increase the wealth of foreign merchants. Camwood is also steadily increasing in quantity, and but for the recklessness of some of the chieftains in the Vey Country, who delight in wars, we could soon ship scores of tons to Europe and the U. S.—  
*September 16th.*

*A. T. Wood.*—This wholesale impostor is still permitted to carry on his impositions in England. He was in Dublin in July last, and we have before us a printed address of his, in which he styles himself a missionary Pastor in Liberia, and solicits money to complete a church in this city. In the address he says that he has resided in Liberia ten years. He has collected several sums of money in the name of the church, but not a farthing of it ever found its way here. Wood is a rank impostor, and we sincerely hope his Excellency

President Roberts, may find time to have him prosecuted for the many forgeries he has practiced, and for collecting money under false pretences. The man never lived in Liberia one year in all his life.—October 20th.

We publish below the captions of the several acts and resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its late Session, ending January 3d, 1853.

No. 1. An Act authorizing the President to adopt certain measures for adjusting and terminating the disputes and wars, at present existing between the Vey and Gola Chief, occupying portions of the Little and Grand Cape Mount territories.—To prevent the revival of the Slave Trade, which is being attempted by Prince Manna, at the Gallinas.—And to establish a Settlement at Grand Cape Mount.

No. 2. An Act exempting certain civil officers and ordained Ministers of the Gospel from Military duty; and changing the time and place of holding Regimental and Battalion parades.

No. 3. An Act providing for the continuance and pay of Volunteers at Fish-town, Buchanan.

No. 4. An Act fixing the time of the inauguration of the President and Vice President of the Republic.

No. 5. An Act fixing the pay of the members, and officers of the Legislature.

No. 6. An Act incorporating the "Sisters of Friendship Society."

No. 7. Resolution acknowledging the reception of one hundred and forty-six copies of the printed Journals, Executive documents and reports of Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, from 1842 to 1849, both inclusive. And requesting the President to reciprocate the international exchange as far as possible.

No. 8. Resolution authorizing the payment of \$150 to Samuel Benedict for loss sustained by the destruction of a village in November, 1851, in attempting to arrest certain Little Cess Fishmen, then assembling at Digby.

No. 9. Resolution authorizing the President to deed to James Cotton lot No. 5, twenty acres, on Bushrod Island.

No. 10. Resolution granting relief of \$30 to J. W. Harland, of Grand Bassa County to defray his medical bill, while suffering from the wound received in the defence of Bassa, in November, 1851.

No. 11. Resolution authorizing the payment of \$252.75 to B. A. Payne, for surveying at Sinoe.

No. 12. Resolution approving the purchase of certain lands in Grand Bassa, by John Day, in 1851,—&c. &c.

No. 13. Resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the Collectors of Customs to exempt the African steam Company's vessels from port charges.

No. 14. Resolution authorizing payment of the bill for medical services rendered to Richard Greaves who was wounded in the defence of Buchanan.

No. 15. Resolution naming the Port of Grand Bassa, Port Cresson.

No. 16. Resolutions making arrangements, and authorizing the appointment of an Agent to the Great Exhibition to be held in the City of New York.

No. 17. Resolution approving the correspondence of President Roberts, while in Europe, had with the Governments of England, France, Prussia, and Belgium.—And ordering the dismissal of further proceedings against Wm. Lawrence, in the Courts of this Republic, as requested by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, &c. &c.

No. 18. An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the Township of Edina, G. B., into a body Politic.

*Slave Barracoon destroyed.*—We are glad to learn, from good authority, that Commander Phillips, of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop "Polyphemus," has with much gallantry and great ability, destroyed one of Crispo's Slave Barracoons, at a place called Balbah in the Sherbro Country. We understand that Crispo had collected and ready for shipment, about 110 Slaves. Commander Phillip's visit was in the early morn—Crispo, however, found means to escape—though in his shirt—and carry off with him about 100 of the slaves—ten only were rescued, and taken to Sierra Leone. The Slave Barracoon, and the house of the Chief, who aided Crispo, were burned. This notorious slaver is still in the country. He is however, closely watched, and we doubt not, will find it difficult to succeed further in his nefarious enterprise.

Admiral Bruce seems determined to rout these fellows wherever found. We are glad of it, and wish him every success.

*Fish Town in "Buchanan," Grand Bassa, settled.*—We rejoice to have it in our power to chronicle the fact of Fish Town being now settled by our people, and under circumstances that will prevent

any interference by Grando, or any of his party. The Honorable S. A. Benson, with 20 old settlers, and more than 20 emigrants, are now in quiet possession of the place, and are rapidly pushing on their operations for permanently residing there. Mr. Benson will remain with the settlement, until all the company are comfortably housed. Apart from the 40 permanent settlers, there are ten or twelve others who will reside in the settlement some weeks—October 20.

**Arrival of President Roberts.**—Her Britannic Majesty's steam ship "Dee," G. T. C. Smith, Esq., Commander, arrived from England, on the 10th inst. with President Roberts and family—we are happy to say that they are in the enjoyment of good health. The British Government after the completion of the business which carried the President to England, very kindly sent him home in a national ship. Preparations had been made by our city authorities to give the President a handsome reception, but His Excellency did not allow them the pleasure of carrying out their wishes. The first certain intimation that they had of his arrival was in a note received by Vice President Williams from him stating that he would be on shore by the time the note reached the Government House. This information was rapidly circulated; when the President reached the wharf, a large number of citizens was there to welcome him. The "Ladies of the Literary Institute," however, would not be satisfied with thus being foiled by the hasty movements of the President, but about seven and a half of the clock in the evening, they went in a body to his mansion, where they were most cordially received. The Directress of the Institute, Miss Francis Cyrus, then delivered a neat and appropriate address to the President, which he responded to promptly, in his most happy style. After singing the lines which were written for the occasion,—the ceremonies ended.—December 15.

A public dinner was given at "Ellis's Naval Hotel" on the 11th inst.—President Roberts, His Hon. A. D. Williams, and Chevalier Niteroi, were invited guests. Admiral Bruce was also invited, but excused himself on account of public business requiring his attention afloat. The entertainment went off handsomely.—December 15.

**First of December.**—This day was celebrated as usual. Salutes were fired, and

matters of business were partially suspended. A very interesting address was delivered by Mr. John D. Moore. The peculiar event which this day brings to our remembrance, is one of deep interest, as upon it was suspended the destiny of Liberia. It was the anniversary of that day when the little band of pioneers successfully defended themselves from the host of savages who surrounded them, and threatened their destruction.

**President Roberts' Message.**—On the 15th inst. President Roberts delivered his message before the Legislature. It embraced a complete history of all his doings while in England and France. We are delighted at the result of his mission to England;—Subjects of a perplexing character, which in our opinion, were calculated to disturb the friendship which the British Government have constantly shown towards Liberia, are now favorably arranged, and we hope definitely settled. The President had many adverse circumstances to contend against—the most unfounded charges were brought against the people of Liberia, and they were to be met and refuted—this he has done satisfactorily—and gained many strong and influential friends for Liberia.

The President, in his message, acknowledges the kind attention extended to him by the Governments of England and France, and makes gratifying mention of the interest manifested for the welfare of Liberia, and the assistance rendered him in the objects of his visit to England, by our old friends S. Gurney, G. Ralston, Drs. Hodgkin and Wagstaff, M. F. Tupper, &c. &c. Their Excellencies A. Lawrence and J. R. Ingersoll, U. S. Ministers in London, are also mentioned as entertaining deep interest for the future well-being of our infant Republic. In France, the President found in Admiral E. Bouet-Villaumez, a warm friend to Liberia, and from the U. S. Minister in Paris, Mr. Rives, he received every mark of attention.

The President's visit to France and his interview with the Prince President will, it is presumed, have a happy effect. The Prince President proved himself familiar with the history and present condition of Liberia, and assured the President that he had watched the growth of Liberia with great interest, and would do all in his power to advance its prosperity—that he felt certain that Liberia would succeed, and that it was worthy the sympathy and kind feelings of every nation. The Prince consented to present to the Liberian Government several hundred



stands of arms, and as many uniforms, and it is believed that an armed vessel will be presented also.

We have not the space to notice the message, at present, at greater length; we hope to be able to do so in our next.—*December 15.*

**Grando and Boyer.**—From late advices received from the leeward, we are rejoiced to learn that there is no disturbance with the natives, and that upon the whole every thing wears a favorable appearance. In Grand Bassa peace and tranquility predominate; a few months past the citizens were under serious apprehensions that Boyer and Grando would make another attack upon one or more towns in that county; all cause of fear is now wholly removed. Grando has to a certainty left the country, and is now sojourning at Rock Cess, under the surveillance, we think, of the Niffou people. Of one thing we are sure, that his own tribe treat him as a prisoner of their own; when they took him from Trade Town it was then proposed by the chiefs to drown him, but when it was put to the vote, a majority favored the postponement of the execution. It is proper to state that the intended execution of Grando by his countrymen, has connection as well with his rebellion against our government, as for violating the laws of his own country. The people of Liberia need not in future fear that they will be harassed by Grando and his party, his time has nearly run out, and it is far from being probable that he will be permitted to live a few months longer. It may indeed happen that he will be delivered up to our government; such a promise has been given lately, but if he is not, there is no doubt but that his tribe will kill him.

Boyer of Trade Town is seriously inconvenienced by his hostility to our government, and he is now, it is said, sincerely desirous to propitiate the government; messengers are frequently going from him to the authorities of Grand Bassa with overtures of a pacific character, but we believe them not to be such as the government will or should approve. Boyer has acted too outrageously for him now to expect to be pardoned on making limited concessions; a full and free acknowledgment of his wrongs, and an assurance that he will in future demean himself as a peaceful citizen, should be given to the government, before it even condescends to notice any of his propositions. His position is far from being an enviable one, he has enemies on either side, either one of which, in his present weak state, is capable of

measuring arms with him. Boyer is not liked, he was always overbearing, and supposed himself more powerful than all the princes in the Bassa country. His present distressed condition pleases them much, and they do not hesitate to profit by his downfall. Powerful he was, and all the chiefs in a two days travel dreaded him. Such is not the case now, they fear him no longer, and he can do no more than chafe and roar like a caged lion. There need be no hurry with Boyer, let him continue to suffer on until he feels sufficiently his weakness and is completely humbled, and be obliged to understand his proper position. To deal in half way measures with such a man as Boyer, is to invite him to a repetition of the bloody deeds of 1851-'2.

**THE STEAM SAW-MILL AT BUCHANAN.**  
*Buchanan, November 12th, 1852.*

Mr. Herald:—I feel sure, that it is a source of gratification to yourself and readers as it is to me, that we can inform you, that on the 9th inst. a meeting of the stock holders of the Liberia Saw Mill Company, was held in the town house of this city, when Mr. John Smith, engineer, and Mr. G. L. Seymour, superintendent, announced to the company, that they had successfully accomplished the business with which they had been charged by the company; (viz. putting the saw mill in operation,) and were then fully prepared from the quantity of logs collected during their progress, to secure any orders for lumber, and furnish the same, as the Board of Directors might direct. These two gentlemen are certainly entitled to the thanks and praise of their fellow citizens, for the assiduity and skill with which they have discharged their duties. From the time it was put in motion it has worked with almost undeviating regularity, attracting large crowds of spectators daily.

It cuts an ordinary size poplar plank in half a minute, and I am strongly of the opinion, that from the rapidity with which it cuts, the almost unparalleled abundance of timber up our rivers, and the facilities the confluence of our three rivers afford, for getting all kinds of timber to the spot, it will prove a profitable affair to the stockholders, and an incalculable benefit to Liberia.

The object of these lines is only to announce the good news to the public, that she is in successful operation.

The Secretary is directed by the Board of Directors to give you particulars.

Believe me as ever,

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

It is calculated that there will be manufactured on the banks of the St. Paul's this coming season about 30,000 pounds of sugar, and 5,000 gallons of molasses and syrup.

THE Superintendents of Sabbath Schools are hereby informed that President Roberts, while in England, was kindly furnished by Sir Horace St. Paul with a goodly number of Bibles for the use of Sabbath Schools, in Liberia, which will be supplied to said schools on application at this office.

THE City of Monrovia presents a pleasing prospect in the way of improvements

—on every side we notice the building of stone and brick houses of respectable size, and of durable construction, in other respects. Building materials of every description are in great demand, and at high rates. It is not only in the way of private building that our city is improving, but the corporation authorities have, and are now giving considerable attention to their duties.

Some idea may be obtained of the value of lands in Monrovia when it is known, that five hundred dollars have been paid for town lots, containing a quarter of an acre—and further, that that sum will not purchase lots of similar size in some parts of the city.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1853.

#### MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule :—

*Portland*—C. Q. Clapp, John Brown, each \$10, Isaac Isley, J. M. Gerrish, cash, J. L. S., cash, John Sparrow, P. Barnes, N. Blanchard, A. W. H. Clapp, Samuel Chadwick, Eben Steele, M. Pickering, each \$5; Luther Dana, \$4; J. M. Cummings, W. S. Dana, a friend, H. J. L., N. Cummings, C. Jones, each \$3; E. Clark, F. Bradford, O. L. Sanborn, N. L. Woodbury, J. J. Brown, J. Jewett, Rufus D. Bean, E. A. Norton, cash, J. T. Dana, each \$3; cash, cash, David Starr, John Chute, Walter Corey, Wm. Seuter, O. Gerrish, S. and M. Griffith, Josiah Little, N. D. McLellan, N. Ross, A. R. Mitchell, cash, cash, H. N. Jose, S. Trask, C. Oxnard, J. Russell, Jr., Eliphalet Nott, C. C. Eaton, cash, cash, A. J. Merrill, S. N. Beale, Wm. Gould, Saml. S. Webster, Saml. Cobb, Jr., Julia C. Wingate, G. Gwynn, Saml. Chase, R. W. Kennard, E. L. Cummings, A. H., A. T. Dole, J. Fanno, E. Gould, Mrs. E. Dyer, Lucretia L. Ten Broeck, Horace V. Bartol, J. W. Dana, H. S. Edwards, H. Winslow, Wm. D. Little, S. L. Larrabee, J. G. Telford, each \$1; cash, cash, each 50 cents. .... 169 00

*Biddeford*—S. S. Fairfield, Thos. Quinby, each \$2; Wm. Hooper, \$1. .... 5 00  
*Saco*—Josiah Calif, \$3; T. Jordan, Jr., Genl. A. H. Boyd, Mark Prime, cash, J. M. Hayes, each \$2; C. G. Burleigh, A. T. Howard, H. S. Robinson, J. W. Shepardson, Perez Hill, F. T. Storer, each \$1; J. Richards, 50 cents. .... 19 50  
*Kennebunk*—Hon. J. Titcomb, \$10; Mrs. A. Titcomb \$5; G. P. Titcomb, Miss Lucy W. Titcomb, a friend, each \$3; Wm. B. Sewall, G. W. Bourne, Mrs. J. A. N. Tibbetts, each \$2; \$30, to constitute the Rev. Wm. H. Wilcox a life member of the Am. Col. Society; Wm. Lord, Ivory Lord, Wm. Lord, Jr., each \$5; Joseph Dane, N. L. Thompson, B. Palmer, Horace Porter, each \$2; E. W. Morton, Joseph Hatch, J. Dane, E. E. Bourne, E. W. Lord, W. F. Lord, a friend, each \$1; \$30, to constitute the Rev. Joshua A. Swan a life member of the Am. Col. Society. .... 60 00  
*Kennebunk Port*—B. F. Mason, Mrs. S. L. Mason, each \$2... 4 00  
 By Capt. George Barker :—  
*Bangor*—Hon. George W. Pickering, \$20; Hon. Amos M. Roberts, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society. .... 50 00  
*Brace*—Jeremiah Skinner, Thos.

Gragg, each \$5; R. Holyoke, \$10.....	20 00
Gorham—Edward P. Weston, \$2; Mr. Hinkley \$1; cash 50 cents, cash, each 25 cents.....	4 00
Bath—From the Bath Col. Society, by Freeman Clark, Treasurer.....	39 00
	429 50

## VERMONT.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :— West Rutland—From Abner Mead, Esq., balance for certificate of life membership....	25 00
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## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :— New Haven—Timothy Bishop, \$10; in full to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Oliver F. Winchester, \$20; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Gerard Hallock, Esq., \$50; Leverett Candee, \$20; Eli Whitney, John A. Blake, each \$10; Frest. Woolsey, J. C. Sanford, Mason and Franklin, G. W. Whistler, Fred. Crowell, Esq., each \$5; Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Colonel Blake, Chas. L. Chaplain, Esq., G. Fenn, J. S. Griffing, A. B. Blackman, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, each \$3; H. T. Mygatt, H. Olmstead, Dea. D. Wilcoxson, Geo. D. English, Dea. Durrie, S. Gilbert, Dea. Walker, S. F. Parker, George B. Rich, M. Merriam, N. H. Gaston, W. H. Russell, Mrs. Fay, cash, L. Roberti, H. Sanford, Harris Smith, Mrs. Theron Townner, Miss Hotchkiss, H. Fitch, Dr. Worthington Hooker, each \$2; G. P. Stillman, Mrs. C. Phelps, cash, Rev. Dr. Fitch, Rev. Dr. Taylor, W. A. Reynolds, P. S. Galpin, E. S. Munson, George Olmsted, cash, Mrs. David Selden, W. P. Stone, Dr. Beers, cash, J. Thompson, A. Bryan, Dea. Treat, S. Noyes, S. Blair, each \$1; B. Smith, J. Olmstead, each 50 cents, Mrs. Carrington, 25cts.....	228 25
Canton Centre—Canton Colonization Society \$48; of which \$30 is to constitute Mr. Rufus Tuller, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	48 00

Hartford—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D.D., \$25; students in Trinity College, Wm. S. Yerger, B. Barrow, H. A. Perry, each \$5; James P. Bowman, E. W. Williams, Thomas W. Brown, Jr., Samuel Hall, C. B. Smith, W. B. Krumbhaar, J. Alexander Preston, each \$2.50, to constitute Prof. Duncan L. Stewart, a life member of the Am. Colonization Society....	57 50
Saybrook—Giles F. W. Ward, \$30, to constitute his wife, Mrs. L. B. Ward, a life member of the Am. Col. Society, George Dickenson, \$5; Mrs. Cobb, \$2; A. Sheffield, Capt. Bushnell, Dea. Redfield, G. Dowd, J. Shipman, each \$1; others, \$7.36.....	49 36
Guilford—Mrs. Sarah Griffin, \$10; cash \$1.....	11 00
Clinton—Wm. H. Buell, \$1....	1 00
Cheshire—W. E. Benham, \$1....	1 00
Unionville—Wm. Platner, \$3; H. Northrop, R. Humphrey, H. A. Fuller, D. A. Keys, Dea. W. H. Cowles, each \$1; A. S. Mills, 50 cents; others \$3.....	11 50
East Haddam—W. D. Shipman, Esq.....	1 00
Greenwich—Mrs. Mary E. Mason, \$30, to constitute her son, John West Mason, Esq., of Newark, Ill., a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00

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## NEW YORK.

New York City—J. M. Bradhurst, subscription.....	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City—From a Friend, \$5; Thomas Blagden, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. by Rev. J. N. Danforth.....	35 00

## VIRGINIA.

Halifax C. H.—Legacy from the late Mrs. Eliza Bruce, \$50; J. C. Bruce, subscription \$50, by Rev. J. Grammer.....	100 00
Big Lick—Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription, by Rev. Eli Ball.....	10 00
Richmond—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Dr. John Minor, of Albemarle Co., by Wm. W. Minor, Executor....	50 00
	160 00

## GEORGIA.

*Mount Zion*—Joseph Bryan, Esq.  
to constitute Henry Hurford  
Cumming of *Augusta*, and Robt.  
Y. Harris, of *Mount Zion*, Ga.,  
life members of the Am. Col.  
Society..... 60 00

## ALABAMA.

*Livingston*—R. F. Houston, by  
Rev. G. W. Boggs..... 2 50

## OHIO.

*Delaware*—From Mrs. Catharine  
W. Little, by Rev. James Mc-  
Elroy..... 3 00  
*Putnam*—From the Zanesville &  
Putnam Col. Society, by H.  
Safford, Esq., Treasurer..... 30 00  
*Nelson*—Daniel Everest, balance  
on account of life membership  
50 00

## SYRIA.

*Beirut*—From Rev. H. Foot.... 25 00

Total Contributions.....1,080 61

## FOR REPOSITORY.

**MAINE.**—*Bath*—John Dearing, \$1,  
to April, '54. By Capt. Geo.  
Barker : *Bangor*—Roger S.  
Howard, to April, '54, \$1.  
*Brewer*—Samuel Gardner, \$1,  
to Sept, '53. *Rockland*—Mrs.  
Joshua Abbee, \$2, for 1853-4,  
J. G. Lovejoy, \$3, to May '56.  
*Gorham*—Capt. Charles Frost,  
Capt. John Curtiss, each \$1, to  
Jan. '54; Hon. Josiah Pierce,  
Hon. Tappan Robie, Nathan  
Burnett, each \$1, for 1853.  
*Portland*—Joshua Maxwell, \$2,  
to May, 1855..... 15 00  
**VERMONT.**—*South Ryegate*—John  
McLure, Wm. McLure, each  
\$1, for 1853. *Greensborough*—  
James Lumaden, \$1, to April,  
1854. By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:  
*Pittsford*—J. & J. B. Totting-  
ham, \$2, to Sept. 1853. T. F.  
Bogue, \$1, to July, 1852, Si-  
meon Parmele, Josiah Leonard,  
J. C. Wheaton, Deming Gor-  
ham, Robt. Loveland, each \$1,  
to April, 1854. *Clarendon*—  
S. W. Hodges, \$1, to April,  
1854. *Brandon*—E. June, A.  
G. Dana, each \$1, for 1853, B.  
Davenport, \$1, for 1850. *Tin-*  
*mouth*—Rev. C. C. Parker, Dea.  
Brown, each \$1, to April, '54, 17 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Methuen*—Hon.

John Tenny, \$2, to 23d April,  
1853, by E. J. Tenny, Esq.  
*Medfield*—Wm. P. Hewins,  
Emery A. Wheeler, each \$1, to  
May, 1854..... 4 00  
**CONNECTICUT.**—*Saybrook*—Dea.  
W. Redfield, for 1853..... 1 00  
**NEW YORK.**—*Ovid*—Rev. Amos  
Brown, \$2, to May, 1855.  
*New York City*—J. M. Brad-  
hurst, to January, 1854, \$5.... 7 00  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**—*Gettysburg*—M.  
McClean, to June, 1854..... 1 00  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**—*Chapel Hill*  
—David Moore, to Nov. '53,  
\$1. *Cool Spring*—Josiah Col-  
lins, \$3, to Sept. 1855. *Lind-*  
*ley's Store*—John Newlin, Esq.,  
\$5, to January, 1856..... 9 00  
**GEORGIA.**—*Atlanta*—L. Windeor  
Smith, Felix Reynolds, Francis  
Gideon, each \$1, to May, '54.  
*Savannah*—John Barlow, \$1, to  
May, 1854. *Columbus*—Har-  
vey Hall, Esq., to May, '54, \$1  
5 00  
**KENTUCKY.**—By C. W. James :  
*Maysville*—E. C. Phister, \$1, to  
1st Oct. 1852. *Moorfield*—N.  
Powell, \$5, to January, 1853.  
*Owensborough*—Alex. Field,  
\$1, to January, 1853. *Nich-*  
*olasville*—Ellis Corn, \$3, to  
January, 1854..... 10 00  
**TENNESSEE.**—*Jack's Creek*—Rev.  
Robert Hardin, D. D. to April,  
1853, \$5. *New Market*—W. H.  
Moffett, \$2, for 1852-'53.  
*Knoxville*—Mrs. Jane Rea, \$2,  
for 1852-'53, M. W. Williams,  
to June, '53, \$3..... 12 00  
**OHIO.**—*Cheviot*—Wm. W. Rice,  
\$1, for 1853. By C. W. James :  
*McConnelsville*—M. Clark, \$3,  
to Sept. 1854. *Cincinnati*—J.  
Dillingham, \$3, to January, '54,  
G. H. Hill, \$2, to January, '54,  
Timothy B. Mason, \$1, to  
May, 1854. *Findley*—F. Hen-  
derson, \$5.50, to January, '54. 15 50  
**ILLINOIS.**—By C. W. James :  
*Canton*—Joel Wright, \$1.50,  
to January, 1853. *Quincy*—  
O. H. Browning, \$6, to Jan. '53. 7 56  
**MISSOURI.**—By C. W. James :  
*Roanoke*—Rev. W. H. Mans-  
field, \$4, to May, 1852..... 4 00

Total Repository..... 108 00

Total Donations..... 1,080 61

Total Legacies..... 100 00

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,288 61